

afterwards recollected the incident, and astonished the goatherd by the fulfilment of all his wishes. •

But all his thoughts and conversations were not as light and pleasant as these. Sometimes he would involve himself in an account of the last campaign, of his own views and hopes, of the defection of his marshals, of the capture of Paris, and finally of his abdication; on these he would talk by the hour with great earnestness and almost fury, exhibiting in very rapid succession traits of eloquence, of military genius, of indignation, of vanity, and of selfishness. With regard to the audience to whom he addressed these tirades he was not very particular.

The chief violence of his rage seemed to be directed against Marshal Marmont, whom, as well as Augereau, he sometimes called by names too gross for repetition, and charged roundly with treachery.¹ Marmont, when he could no longer defend Paris by arms, saved it by an honorable capitulation; he preserved his army for the service of his country, and when everything else was lost stipulated for the safety of Bonaparte. This last stipulation, however, Bonaparte affected to treat with contempt and indignation.—JMITOROF1836 edition.

¹ Marmont's conduct has been dealt with in note, p. 380, vol. iii. Marmont himself acknowledges the general feeling against him; see his *Memoirs*, tome vii, p. 57. He however tries to represent Napoleon as soon pardoning him, or as overlooking his conduct. Thus he says that Napoleon spoke to Drouot and to Clausel as if his abuse of Marmont had only been assumed for a purpose, and that Marmont would rejoin his party, when he would have much pleasure in embracing him. With touching modesty Marmont repeats the following descriptions of him by Napoleon. "Marmont is a very clever man, with much talent, yes, with much talent." The Duke of Vicenza has several times told me that Napoleon had said to him that I was the only one of his Marshals who understood him, and with whom he liked to talk of war.*

Marmont, indeed, says that even after the desertion of Bounnot, Napoleon, speaking of him and Victor, said, "Between the blues and whites there is war to the death. If things go well, all our side will return to us." (*Marmont*, tome vii, pp. 151-154). But this last speech does not seem so complimentary as Marmont believed. It is more like Napoleon's answer when asked by O'Meara if Savary would have been faithful to him, when he said that Savary might have been, and certainly would have been, if he (Napoleon) had been successful.